

undergone. Two species of *Lithodomi* have been found, by Mr. Lonsdale, in the Oolite.

*PHOLADOMYA.* *Ly.* II. p. 50.— This genus of shells (established by that eminent conchologist, Mr. G. B. Sowerby, from a recent species), comprises about twenty British fossils, all of which, with but two exceptions, occur in the Lias and Oolite. They are equivalved shells, with the posterior end short, and rounded, and the anterior elongated and gaping. The surface is generally marked with ribs, or alternate elevations and depressions, diverging obliquely from the beaks to the margin. In the clay at Osmington and Radipole, near Weymouth, a large species (*P. æqualis.* *Min. Conch.* tab. 546.) is abundant. The Oolite of Brora, in Scotland, contains several species. The only species found in our Chalk, is the beautiful shell (*P. decussatum*), figured *Foss. South D.* Tab. XXV. fig. 3, and first discovered by me, in 1820, in a bed of Chalk Marl, which at that time was exposed at low-water, at the base of the cliff at Brighton, near the present entrance to the Chain-pier. The same species has since been found at Clayton, Hamsey, Southbourn, and other localities of the Marl.

*PHOLAS.* *Lign.* 113, figs. 5, 6.— The common boring bivalve called *Pholas*, must have attracted the attention of every stroller by the sea-shore, from the numerous perforations in blocks of chalk, and